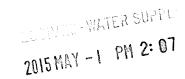
| MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTM BUREAU OF PUBLIC WAT CCR CERTIFICATION | ENT OF HEALTH 'ER SUPPLY 2015 MAY AM : 2 |
|--|---|
| Pope - Court And INA Public Water Supply N | ENT OF HEALTH PER SUPPLY 2015 MAY AM : 21 ON 014 HER ASSN. ame |
| List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Sys | tems included in this CCR |
| The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Commun Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Dependent of the CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures the email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all | anity public water system to develop and distribute a conding on the population served by the public water in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax or boxes that apply. |
| Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach of | |
| Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of Don water bills (attach copy of bill) Email message (MUST Email the message) Other | of advertisement) to the address below) |
| Date(s) customers were informed:// | / , / / |
| CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other dire methods used | ct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery |
| Date Mailed/Distributed: / / | |
| CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) As a URL (Provide URL As an attachment As text within the body of the email messa; | |
| CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published | shed CCR or proof of publication) |
| Name of Newspaper: The PANOLIAN | |
| Date Published: 5 / 1 / 2015 | |
| CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) | Date Posted: 5 / 1 / 2019 |
| CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the fol | lowing address (<u>DIRECT URL REQUIRED</u>): |
| CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the 2014 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR public water system in the form and manner identified above and the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply. | d that I used distribution methods allowed by CCR is true and correct and is consistent with |
| Kenneth Dleater / President Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) | 5.5.15 Date |
| Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 | May be faxed to: (601)576-7800 |
| Jackson, MS 39215 | May be emailed to: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov |

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Pope Courtland Water Association PWS#:0540017 & 0540069 April 2015



We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Upper & Lower Wilcox Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Pope Courtland Water Association have received moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Gary Patterson at 662.934.7870. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of the month at 5:30 PM at the office.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2014, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL | Unit Measure -ment | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
|-------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|

| 10. Barium | N | 2013* | .048 | No Range | F | opm | | 2 | | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
|--|-------|---------|-------|----------|---------|-----|---|----------|------|---|
| 14. Copper | N | 2012/1 | 4 .6 | 0 | , and a | opm | | 1.3 AL= | ı | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 17. Lead | N | 2012/1 | 4 1 | 0 | F | opb | | 0 AL | | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfectio | n By- | Product | ts | | | | | | | |
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2013* | 8 | No Range | ppb | | 0 | 60 | | roduct of drinking water fection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2013* | 15.29 | No Range | ppb | | 0 | 80 By- | | roduct of drinking water rination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2014 | .6 | .48 | mg/l | | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Wate | er additive used to control |

| PWS #: 05 | | | | TEST RES | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|-----------------|---|-----|-------|---------------|--|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRD | Measur -ment | е | CLG | MC | L | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic | Contam | inants | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2013* | .009 | No Range | ppm | | 2 | | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2011/13* | .5 | 0 | ppm | | 1.3 | AL: | =1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2013* | .149 | No Range | ppm | | 4 | | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2011/13* | 1 | 0 | ppb | | 0 | AL | =15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 22. Thallium | N | 2013* | .5 | | ppb | | 0.5 | | 2 | Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics glass, and drug factories |
| Disinfectio | n By-Pr | oducts | | | | | | | | |
| 81. HAA5 | N : | 2014 | 19 | No Range p | pb | 0 | | 60 | By-f disir | Product of drinking water nfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2014 | 52 | No Range p | pb | 0 | | 80 | | product of drinking water rination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2014 | 6 | 4 – .9 m | ıg/l | 0 | MRD | L = 4 | | er additive used to control |

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2014.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is

responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Pope Courtland Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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| on oath that he is the CLERK of The Panolian, a newspaper pub | | |
| having a general circulation in said county, and that the publica | ation of the notice, a copy of which is | hereto attached, has been |
| made in said paper consecutive times, to wit: | | |
| Volume No. <u>135</u> on the | day of | , 2015. |
| Volume No. $\underline{135}$ on the $\phantom{00000000000000000000000000000000000$ | _ day of | , 2015. |
| Volume No. <u>135</u> on the | | |
| Volume No. <u>135</u> on the | | |
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2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Pope Courtland Water Association PWS#:0540017 & 0540069 April 2015

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| PWS#: 0540 | | | Level | TEST RE | sor Un | MOU | .G MCL | Likely Source of Contaminatio |
|--------------------|------------------|------------|----------|----------|--------|-----|----------|--|
| Contaminant | Violation Y.N | Color sted | Detected | | s Meas | | | |
| Inorganic C | ontam | inants | | | | | North C | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2013* | .048 | No Range | ppm | | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes: discharge from metal refinerie erosten of natural deposits |
| | | 2010/14 | 6 | 0 | gpm | - | 1.3 AL= | 1.3 Corresion of household |
| 14. Copper | 2 | 2012/14 | | | | - | | matural deposits: washing no |
| | | 2012/14 | 1 | 0 | ppb | | 0 AL= | I numbing systems, 500000 |
| 17. Lead | N | 2012/14 | | | | | | natural deposits |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Disinfection | ****** | | 8 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2013* | 15.29 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| 82. TTHM [Total | N· · | 2013* | 15.49 | | | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control |
| trihalomethanes] | N | .2014 | .6 | 4 - 8 | mg/l | 0 | WINDE | microbes |

| | 40069 | | | TEST RESU | | | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------------|------|-----|---|
| PWS #: 05 | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL | Unit Measure -ment | MCLG | WOL | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Inorganic | Contam | inants | T 009 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits |

| 14. Copper | 1 14 | 1 4011 | r i u | 1.5 | 10 | | 1 bbm | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-----|----------|------|--------------|---|-------|------|------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | . 1.9 | . ~ | I | plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2013 | | 149 | No Range | | ppm | | 4 | | 4 | wood preservatives Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 22. Thallium | N | 2011/ | 13* | 1 | 0 | | ppb | | 0 | AL | =15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| | N | 2013• | | .5 | | | bbp <i>i</i> | | 0.5 | | 2 | Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics glass, and drug factories |
| Disinfectio | n By- | Produc | ts | | | | | | | | | |
| 81.,HAA5 | N | 2014 | 19 | N | o Range | ppb | | 0 | | . 60 | Ву-Р | roduct of drinking water |
| 32. TTHM Total rihalomethanes] | N | 2014 | 52 | No. | Range | ppb | | 0 | | 80 | Ву-р | fection roduct of drinking water ination |
| Most recent same | N | 2014 | .6 | | 9 | mg/l | _ | 0 | MRDI | | Wate | c additive used to control |

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2014.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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The Pope Courtland Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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